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The Daily Commercial.

Thanksgiving.

Yesterday, in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, special prayers were offered in all the Churches, in thanksgiving for the recent victories of our army and navy, and for the discomfiture of our enemies generally; and in many of the Churches discourses adapted to the occasion were preached. We publish two of these sermons on our second page, both of which are marked productions, and will amply repay perusal. Other discourses which were delivered yesterday will be published hereafter in our Saturday Pulpit column. The response to the President's request was very general and earnest.

On Saturday gold went down to 222 and there remained till the close. This looks as if even bulls and bears of the Wall Street persuasion were governed by the same natural laws, and were subject to the same impulses as human mortals. We all rejoice.

The Hopeful Aspect of the War.

Never, since the commencement of hostilities on the part of the rebels, have things worn so hopeful an aspect as they do at this time for an early and honorable termination of the war.

Three months since a lowering cloud hung over the country. The war had been waged at an enormous expense of blood and treasure during the past three years, and the enemy still confronted us with an army of veterans as numerous as any which had previously been marshalled to the field. The terrible battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hanover Junction, Bermuda Hundred, the Appomattox and in the Army of the Southwest, had decimated our ranks without what seemed to be an adequate advantage of position or military success. A deep moral gloom pervaded the land. People began to entertain the idea of a possible peace, even with recognition of Southern independence. They almost despaired of being able to conquer a peace, and began seriously to contemplate the possibility of the truth of the doctrine that mankind were incapable of self-government. We are happy to say it was the fewest number who entertained these sentiments; but strong, resolute, patriotic, determined men were sad. The war seemed at a stand still. GRANT stood before Petersburg, stern and immovable. SHERMAN had fortified and was besieging Atlanta. No finesse nor strategic movement of the enemy could turn them from their purpose. LEE's army thundered through the Shenandoah valley—invaded Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia with fire and sword—but they could not move GRANT's grasp from the throat of the rebellion. JOHNSTON and HOOD sent forces to the rear of SHERMAN, through Tennessee, Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Kentucky, but SHERMAN still assailed Atlanta—the heart of the cotton States. There they stood, with veterans of an hundred battles; fatigued, but not disheartened; their ranks thinned by battle and disease, but not despondent; firm in the righteousness of their cause, and confident of final success, day after day they went to the rifle-pits and earthworks, or made flank movements to gain more advantageous positions. They asked us, as we loved our country, as we valued liberty and the Union of our fathers, to fill up their ranks. They appealed to us by the blood that had already been shed, by the vast expenditure of our treasure, by our patriotism and hope for the future, not to permit the advantages already obtained to be lost through apathy and neglect in the recruiting of the army. This call came at a gloomy period. The cry for peace pealed forth as the tocsin of that old, and at one time respectable Democratic party; the price of gold was steadily advancing; nothing was apparently doing at Petersburg, Richmond or Atlanta; treason secretly and openly practiced; enlistments were discouraged, and the enemy under EARLY, on the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and under WHEELER, FORREST, MORGAN, CHALMERS and HARDEE, in the Southwest, were gaining temporary success over our troops. This was the lull that presaged the coming storm. This was the time for black-hearted treason to be instilled into the minds of the wavering and the doubtful. This brought the emissaries of Jeff. Davis and the Vallandigham copperheads of the North into open council for the overthrow of the Union. But, thank Providence, the deep-seated and patriotic love of the people for their country, rendered them equal to the emergency. The storm is harmless while it slumbers in the valley, dropping the gentle rain and vivifying vegetation, but who shall stand before it when roused in its fury it scathes along the mountain tops, or rolls over the vast prairies leaving devastation and ruin in its track? The hope of the opposition, springing from the inactivity, apparent gloom and despondency of the people, was crushed out, recruits were rapidly sent to the field, and Providence raised up champions to lead on the brave to battle.

FARRAGUT took the Forts and shipping in Mobile Bay and holds the city at his mercy.

SHERMAN has taken Atlanta and defeated and greatly crippled HOOD's army, and SHERIDAN has forced GEN. EARLY's troops to bay in the valley of the Shenandoah and Potomac. GRANT holds the Weldon Railroad in the rear of Petersburg, and will soon cut the Danville road, the only source for transporting supplies to LEE's army. Richmond must soon fall. Never once since GRANT started for that city have we entertained a single doubt of his final success in reducing it. That it was not the work of a moment we have steadily maintained; but that it has been longer than we anticipated, is also true. Still, its accomplishment is at hand. Mobile is reported ours, but the news lacks confirmation. It will be, and at no distant day.

Our territorial conquests have reclaimed three-fourths of the area originally claimed in the limits of the Confederacy. The Confederacy stands now thrice bisected; its great lines of communication cut or in our hands. Besides, its resources of all kinds is nearly exhausted. The desperate men at its head may continue the struggle for some time longer—they may, for a while, oppose a formidable front to our blows, but the rebellion is doomed. Its struggles will be the frantic, final efforts of the gladiator, before he falls exhausted and dies.

The sky brightens. The dawn is breaking in the East. The enemy are broken and disgusted, and are without any means of recuperation. They must soon succumb to the forces we are now sending to the field. What great cause have Union men for thanksgiving? Shout! throw up your hats! Hurrah for liberty and the success of our armies! Let the loud anthems of rejoicing ring throughout the length and breadth of the land.

THE report that Mobile had surrendered was premature.

Little Mac Dodging the Slavery Question.

General MCCLELLAN having been nominated by a convention with a negative platform, has written a letter accepting that nomination, which is as negative as the platform. It is amazing that, notwithstanding the fact of slavery having been authoritatively pronounced to be the "corner stone of the Rebellion," and the subject of no little part of the public discussion during the existence of the war, and indeed, in no small measure, the party capital of the constituency of the Chicago Convention, neither the platform nor the acceptance of the nominee has a solitary word in reference to it. New, MCCLELLAN, who claims to be a strategist—one of those gay planners who leave certain things undone so that other certain things may be done, has left the consideration of slavery out of his letter, but has indicated his purpose for this omission in the following passage:

> The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensible condition in any settlement as soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union.

The "spirit of conciliation and compromise" which is here invoked, can only be in reference to one thing, and that is slavery, for there never has been, and there is not now, any difference between the JEFF. DAVIS-ITES and our Government which has been or could be compromised, or conciliated for but slavery. Surely no loyal man would suggest conciliation or compromise on the subject of Rebel Independence. It would be a very singular thing for a person holding a Major General's commission in the United States army to do—especially one who had commanded an army in the field, and who had led the hosts of the Union against the rebels. The idea then, is simply to say nothing in a direct manner about slavery, so that at a future time when the loyal people would be least likely to suspect foul play, the attempt to foist human slavery as an institution upon the nation might be made with the hope of success. The enemy has, over and over again, scouted the idea of conciliation and compromise, and if there is one thing more than another which has earned us the contempt of that enemy, it is that "spirit of conciliation and compromise" which we have exercised altogether too liberally in former days. The loyal masses of the North have learned this lesson, not in vain. They too, now despise the spirit the exercise of which has made about a third of the country enemies to the National Government. The man who aspires to be President of the United States at a juncture like the present cannot afford to dodge the slavery question and be justified in hoping for success. At no previous period of our history has plainness of speech been so emphatically demanded as at the present time. It is this very art of putting things plainly—within the scope of the commonest comprehension that has made President LINCOLN the man for the occasion, and the almost universal favorite of the people. In fact, events now transpiring among some of MCCLELLAN'S own friends show clearly that the age demands clearness of expression, and the most unequivocal directness in the declaration of sentiment on the part of those who would be popular leaders. The people not being prepared to make any compromise with rebels, or with anything pertaining to the rebellion, and least of all with the barbarous institution of slavery, they are, of course, keenly watching every movement, every Copperhead strategy, whether it be negative or affirmative, that they may be ready to oppose whatever tends to the degradation of the national cause. Of this, however, we are certain, that the idea of not making any direct allusion to slavery itself, is a very suspicious circumstance in the diction of General MCCLELLAN'S letter. He knows how unpopular any affirmation of pro-slavery sentiment would be, hence he avoids to incur displeasure, while he is none the less determined to pursue a policy in behalf of re-establishing slavery as it was before the war, should he be elevated to power, which, may GOD and the people forbid.

JOHN MULLALY, the Editor of the *Metropolitan Record*, the Irish Catholic organ in New York, takes offence at General MCCLELLAN for advocating in his letter "a more vigorous nationality." He charges that LITTLE MAC "favors that exclusivism" of which they (MULLALY'S fellow-countrymen) "have already had too much."

DANGEROUS TO HAVE.—Gold having depreciated fifty per cent., and still falling, it is clearly a dangerous description of property to have on hand.

General McClellan on General Lee and General Surrender.

Grave Charges Against the Young Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, September 2.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph:

SIR—I am informed that General George B. McClellan has resigned his commission as Major General in the regular army, and I am, therefore, at liberty to make public the following statement touching his character as an officer. In the summer of 1862 I was near the headquarters of the General-in-Chief. He was sitting on a camp stool in front of his *marquee*, and with his head in his hands, he remarked: Lee is a great man—a great General—a very great General!" His tone was despondent, and was caused by the news of Jackson's raid up the Shenandoah valley. A similar movement in three later days does not seem to make General Grant unhappy.

Later, during the same summer, I was at Harrison's Landing with the Federal army, and obtained the following facts from a staff officer, and one of the ablest and most distinguished judges New York ever produced, who, I believe, was an eye-witness of most of what he relates. While our army was mowing down the rebels at Malvern Hill, as they came up to our guns four lines deep, Gen. McClellan went on board of the iron-clad Galena with a *proposal in his possession to surrender the Army of the Potomac to Gen. Lee.* Commodore Rogers remonstrated with him, and begged to be allowed to pass up the river and take a position to defend the army until the will of the President could be obtained.

After much entreaty General McClellan sent a courier to Fortress Monroe, and telegraphed his intention to Washington in cipher, which he said seemed absolutely necessary in a military sense. The President answered promptly that the army must not be surrendered in any event—death and destruction were better, and sent his answer by General Halleck to Harrison's Landing. The scroll is known.

Now, sir, I challenge a denial of this matter, and it cannot be made in a satisfactory way. The facts will descend to posterity to prove that General McClellan to have been a weak and incompetent American General, and to be *incompetent*, and yet assume the rank of a General, has been set down by the highest military authority as equal, if not worse, than treason, *per se*.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
A VIRGINIAN.

A well-known founder, named Thomasson, in New York, pistoled himself on Thursday, dealing out retribution upon his own misdeed. A member of the church, a man of family, and well-to-do in a world whose loosest ethics he had outraged, he tossed himself as a sop to the Cerberus of righteous social laws. The history of the case turns Frenchily enough upon a liason between himself and his housekeeper. The parents of the woman upbraid him with his unmanliness. Out he goes, and, within the hearing of all, shoots himself. Such is the end.

Great Union Demonstration in Philadelphia.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches by Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. John Cessna.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.

The largest Political meeting ever held in this city was held in Independence Square, on Saturday evening. The occasion was a ratification meeting of the National Union nominations for President and Vice-President. At least ten thousand persons were present. Two stands were erected, one being in the rear of Independence Hall, and the other at the southwest end of the square. A fine display of fireworks took place during the evening in the centre of the square, which received reiterated rounds of applause. One piece bore the names of Lincoln and Johnson, surrounded with appropriate devices.

About 9 o'clock various ward delegations began to arrive, and for upwards of an hour a continued stream of people, bearing transparencies, banners, lanterns, lamps, torches, flags, &c., poured into the square. When the last of these delegations had arrived the entire square presented a perfect blaze of light.

Most of the ward delegations were headed with bands of music, who played patriotic strains as they entered the inclosure. Chestnut, Walnut, 5th and 6th streets, were almost impassible during the continuance of the meeting. These streets were blocked up with people bent on viewing the different delegations as they marched through. Hon. Simon Cameron acted as Chairman at the main stand.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Cameron said: I have been delighted with the whole meeting. I never saw one so large. It is to me the surest evidence of the certain election of our candidates, Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. I am pleased to know that in the city where the candidate of the Chicago Convention was born, so large and enthusiastic a meeting can be held in opposition to him.

The speech of the evening was made by John Cessna, Ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Mr. John Cessna has all his life been a leading democrat, and remained with that party up to the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention. He gives as his reason for leaving that party that he could not swallow the Chicago Platform. He is an able man and a most important accession to the Union ranks. He will bring with him at least 15,000 loyal Democrats who will vote for Lincoln and Johnson, being unable to swallow the Chicago Platform.

The resolutions at the meeting were of the strongest kind, and were received with tremendous cheers of approbation.

Pennsylvania will roll up a big majority for Lincoln and Johnson.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Tax Decision—The Petersburgh Court of Inquiry—Resignation and Promotion—Secretary Stanton on the Draft.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that he has authority, under the 174th section of the excise law, to make such regulations as may be necessary to allow for the full amounts paid by any persons for licenses under the old law, where reassessments are to be made under the new law. This overruled a former decision, by which he not only was to be given for unexpired time paid under the law.

Five and a half millions is bid for at four per cent, and upwards premium. The indications are that all bids above four and three, one hundredths will be accepted and that there will need to be a division pro rata among those who bid at this figure unless the remaining bids are of much different character. There will be no occasion to accept any offer below this figure. About thirty bidders were willing to give only par for the loan and their bids were passed to the plastic five million dollars, among them were the following: Third National bank, St Louis, $53,000; First National Bank, Boston $50,000; James Munroe, Syracuse, $25,000; Second National Bank, Toledo, $50,000; First National Bank, Springfield, Ill., $50,000; Third National Bank, Boston, $70,000; Third National Bank, Chicago, $200,000; Williamsburg Savings Bank, New York, $112,000; Tradesmen's Bank, Chelsea, Massachusetts, $50,000. Among the Western bids may be mentioned the following: Second National Bank, Sandusky, $50,000 at four per cent; Third National Bank, St. Louis, $60,000, mostly par, only. Asa Stebbins, Jr., and Munroe, Wisconsin, $100 hundred, at four and one-eighth; First National Bank, Erie, Pennsylvania, thirty thousand, at two; F. A. Weaye, Milwaukee, ten thousand, at five; First National Bank, Charleston, Ohio, thirty-five thousand, at three and a half; O. Cronkite, Chicago one thousand, at three and a quarter; S. M. Trader, Madison, Indiana, five thousand, at three; Israel S. Dodge, Cincinnati, three thousand at four; J. V. Husted, Vergennes, Indiana, six thousand at one and three-one hundredths; Amos Wetherber, Vergennes, five thousand, at two and a half; Fifth National Bank, Chicago, one hundred thousand at from three and six-one hundredths to three and eighty one hundredths; Jonathan Burns, Chicago, six thousand at four and a half; First National Bank, Racine, Wis., ten thousand, at four and three-one-hundredths. Second National Bank, Freeport, Ill., three thousand, at same figure; John Egyers, Cincinnati, one thousand, at par; Second National Bank, St. Louis, five thousand, at par; U. S Hamlin, Cincinnati, fifteen thousand, at three to four; E. H. Allen, Chillicothe, two thousand, at four and a half; J. H. White, Madison, Indiana, one thousand, at four; J. J. Cogley, of same town, one thousand, at five; David Preston & Co., Chicago, twenty thousand, at from one to four and sixty-five-hundredths; William Sherwood, Cincinnati, one thousand, at four; J. G. Hatchgil, Lexington, Ky., one thousand, at four; C. W. Potwin, Zanesville, one hundred thousand, at from two to five; James Camel Dayton, O., three thousand, at five; Davenport National Bank, twenty thousand at two and a half; First National Bank, Springfield, Ill., 50,000 at par; Charles S. Steel, Wankegan, Ill., five thousand, at one and five thousand; Ullman & Co., Chicago, fifty thousand at par to three per cent.; Third National Bank, Chicago, four hundred thousand, at from par to two and a half per cent.; First National Bank, Wellington, O., twenty-four thousand at par, three and a half to four and a half; First National Bank, Pittsburgh, one hundred and twenty-five thousand at from three to four and a half; Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, two thousand at four and a half; W. L. Coosbaugh, Chicago, fifty thousand at two, and fifty thousand at three, on supposition that only bonds at and about four and three one hundredths per cent, premium will be accepted. The fate of most Western bids yet opened is easily seen.

THE NEW LOAN.

LIST OF WESTERN BIDDERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1864.

The balance of the bids for the loans of 1881 were opened yesterday and with few exceptions they were smaellr than those of the day before, and the aggregate was about eight and a half millions; the rates of premium were generally higher, also, three and a half millions of the amount being taken at four per cent.

Petersburg Court of Inquiry.

The Court of Inquiry relative to the Petersburg mine disaster resumed its session a week ago, since which time considerable numbers of witnesses have been examined.

Resignation and Promotion.

Dr. Reinhauld Solger, Assistant Register of Treasury, who has been sick for some months, will probably soon resign, and J. A. Graham present Acting Assistant, is likely to be promoted to the vacancy.

An Answer of Secretary Stanton.

To one gentleman of national reputation who recently came over to urge the postponement of the draft in his State for political reasons, Secretary Stanton made answer substantially as follows:—No, sir, the reinforcement of the armies is more essential to the welfare of the nation than the success of any State election. Besides, I think you are altogether wrong in your opinion as to the effect of the draft among loyal people. I believe they see the necessity of reinforcing the armies very plainly, and will not object to the enforcement of the draft where quotas are not filled by volunteering.

From Army of the Potomac.

THE OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY.

THE REBELS SURPRISED.

THEY PROMISE TO PAY US BACK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Friday, Sept. 9th—Evening. }

The batteries on the right and centre of our lines kept up quite a lively fire to-day at intervals. The noise made by the cars as they passed toward the front attracted the attention of the enemy, and they endeavored to interrupt the operations of the road, but without success.

Among the regiments whose term of service is about expiring is the 8th New Jersey. It lost a large number of men at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and elsewhere. Maj. Healy has been in command during the campaign, and has been wounded seven different times. None of his wounds were, however, of a serious character.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day contains a dispatch from Hood's army, dated Sept. 7th which says:

Yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Jonesboro' and re-captured the hospital containing ninety of our wounded. Sherman continues to draw back toward Atlanta for the purpose, it is reported of strengthening the works on the easterly, western, and northern approaches thereto. Fifteen hundred will cover our losses from all causes in the battles and skirmishes of last week. The army is now in fine spirits.

Sept. 10—a. m.—At a point of our line just west of the Jerusalem plank road, occupied by the Third Division of the Third Corps, the pickets have been so close together that they could converse without difficulty. On a part of this line, and some distance in the rear of our advance, the enemy had thrown up a line of slight works with the intention, it is supposed, of falling back to them when occasion might demand.

It was determined last night to drive them back to this line, and thus straighten our own. About midnight when all was quiet, the division was formed in line of battle, and the picket line being reinforced was ordered to advance. The rebels were evidently not prepared for such a movement, as they were completely taken by surprise, and nearly the entire line captured. They made every effort to retake the lost ground but did not succeed.

Our men now occupy the line and are securely entrenched. We took about one hundred prisoners, while our own loss was very slight. Desultory firing has been kept up in that vicinity all the morning, and the enemy evidently feel sore at being so taken by surprise. Some of them called out to our men, saying "that was a cursed mean Yankee trick, anyhow, but we'll pay you up for it before long."

Latest from Mexico.

CORTINAS AT MATAMORAS.

HE DEMANDS A LOAN OF $150,000.

British and Prussian Consols Imprisoned.

THE FRENCH ARMY ADVANCING.

NEW YORK, September 10.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent, under date of the 3d inst., says the latest arrivals from Brazos, Santiago, bring reports that several vessels which sailed from New Orleans lately for Matamoras with cargoes, and intended for the Mexican Government, or a general market have been seized by the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The *Herald* of Matamoras, 25th August, says: All doubt or caution in that direction is cut off by the French. Cortinas declares he will defend Matamoras against the French, but as the city has no fortifications it will be difficult for Cortinas to hold it. Cortinas demands the merchants of Matamoras a loan of $150,000 in specie, which they refuse.

Messrs. Louis and Hand, acting British and Prussian Consuls, have been thrown into prison, together with others, for resisting this illegal forced loan.

General Mejia was advancing on Matamoras with 4,000 troops. He had reached and occupied Monterey.

President Juarez made no resistance, but left for Chihuahua.

Manzoio is strongly fortified, and in all the northern regions on the Pacific slope the cause of President Juarez triumphs. Assistance of the greatest importance was coming from California, and he was receiving reinforcements to Juarez was reaching Sonora.

From Berryville.

DESTRUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS.

A Rebel Force Near Winchester.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

A Berryville dispatch of the 10th to the *Herald* states that Lowell, with the 2d and 20th Massachusetts and two other cavalry regiments, yesterday destroyed four extensive flour mills and several other smaller mills on the Opequon creek, capturing several prisoners.

The Harpers Ferry dispatch of the 10th states that the rebels are in force near Winchester and Bunker Hill. All is quiet at the front.

A Nashville dispatch states that Hood left fifty of value at Atlanta, most of the Government stores and railroad material having previously been removed to Macon.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan there were two amounting in the aggregate to over six millions of dollars, at from 3.65½ to 3.75 premium, and 1,000,000 at from 3.75 to 3.87½. A party of citizens of New York subscribed together for 5,000, offering 10 per cent. premium, the highest rate of all.

It will be interesting to bidders to the loan that the bonds in payment of the loan will be ready for delivery at the Treasury Department to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Such a prompt delivrance is unprecedented, and is due to the arrangements made by Secretary Fessenden, and Assistant Secretary Harrington, previous to the opening of the proposals, the blanks having been printed and otherwise prepared so as to require only the signature of the proper officers.

The adjustment of bids with a view to the award was not completed till 11 o'clock last night.

DEATH OF GENERAL PRICE.

CAIRO, September 11.

There is a report at Little Rock that the Rebel General Price recently died at Arkadelphia, of dysentry.

Seventy-five hhds of tobacco have arrived from Paducah, for New York.

The steamer City of Memphis brings Memphis dates of yesterday and New Orleans advices of the 5th.

Memphis was to be illuminated last night in honor of the recent victories.

The post of Cairo has been separated from the Western Kentucky District, and attached to the District of Illinois, under Gen. Hallack. Gen. Meredith has left for Paducah, to take command of the District of Northern Kentucky.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

Quiet at Atlanta—Wheeler being Cleaned Out—No News from Mobile—Army in fine Spirits, &c.

WASHINGTON, September 10.

To Major General Dix:

This department has received despatches from Gen. Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta and troops are in position and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well and hopes they will make an end of him as Gillem did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things right.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile. No movements are reported in the Shenandoah valley or in the army of the Potomac. Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

Signed, E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

SHE IS SENT TO BEAUFORT.

BALTIMORE, September 11.

The steamer Robert Morris, Captain Barrett, arrived here to-night, twenty days from New Orleans. She reports that on Thursday last the steamer Keystone State captured a fine blockade steamer, the Alsiegraig, and sent her into Beaufort.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.

The Democratic State Convention concluded its work last evening by nominating E. J. Lewis as remaining Elector, and Col. Wright as remaining Congressman. At night a large meeting was held to ratify McClellan's nomination. The Democrats have carried Storey county, Nevada Territory. Owing to the presence in the field of two Union tickets, there is probably a majority in favor of the State Constitution.

The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair has closed. It netted over $20,000 in gold.

Markets quiet.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

Fearful Hardships and Sufferings—A Sworn Statement by Exchanged Prisoners.

The *Sanitary Commission Bulletin* contains the following exceedingly interesting statement regarding the condition and treatment of our prisoners confined at Andersonville, Ga. It will be observed that it is verified under oath by three or four soldiers, who were exchanged August 16, and were appointed by their comrades as a deputation to wait upon President Lincoln and make representations regarding their condition and sufferings. Originally, six commissioners were appointed by the prisoners, but two of them were returned with the twelve who failed to secure an exchange at Port Royal, and of the four who came through, one—E. W. Boats, the chairman—is confined to his bed in New York, unable to accompany the commissioners to Washington. A strange delay in forwarding the papers granting these men a furlough has prevented them from going to Washington as promptly as they desired; but their story, some parts of which are too revolting for publication, has by this time been laid before the President. The statement in the *Bulletin* is mainly as follows:

I am a private in the 82d New York regiment of volunteers, Co. G; was captured with about 800 Federal troops, in front of Petersburg, on the 23d of June, 1864; we were kept at Petersburg two days; at Richmond, on Belle Isle, three days; then conveyed by rail to Lynchburg; marched 75 miles to Danville, thence by rail to Andersonville, Ga.; during the six days by rail to Andersonville meat was given us twice, and the daily ration was four crackers. On entering the Stockade Prison we found it crowded with 28,000 of our fellow soldiers. By *crowded* I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. The prison is an open space, sloping on both sides, originally 17 acres, now 25 acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or shelter of any kind. The soil is sand over a bottom of clay. The fence is made of upright trunks of trees about twenty feet high, near the top of which are small platforms, where the guards are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the death bullet from the sentinel. Through the grounds, at nearly right angles with the line by the sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, three to five deep, and from near the middle of the inclosure, spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps, and debris of the camp. Before entering this stream, of the consistency of properly sewer, passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from this source, and others further on, additions to the filthy and fetal material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect their thick sediment. This was our only drinking water. Two bottles were given us to filter it as best we can, through our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses.

The first night of the 24th, in the crowd, we could excalim, "Is this hell?" yet they soon would become callous, and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness. The rebel authorities never removed the dead from the prison, but the latter

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MoGORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Quaker Guns.

One way and another Gen. McCLELLAN, during his military career, has been a good deal mixed up with Quaker guns—guns made of wood, but so painted and mounted as to appear to be real ones of a formidable character. At Manassas his army, nearly two hundred thousand strong, was fooled by them, and kept at bay for weeks; and subsequently, on the Peninsula and elsewhere, he resorted to the same expedient, but not, it is believed, with equal success. The device appears to be a favorite one with him, for he has resorted to it in the political field. In the military field it was resorted to by the enemy as likely to achieve a purpose with a General lacking boldness and decision, and the same General took it up and attempted to play it back simply because he was lacking in boldness, and disposed to resort to weak expedients instead of employing the real and sufficient means at his command, and moving squarely on the enemy. This is the salient point in Gen. McCLELLAN'S military character, and as a political candidate he has, at the outset of the campaign, **betrayed the same fatal defect.**

His letter accepting the Chicago nomination is a Quaker Gun device, betraying the habits of the engineer, and quality of playing shy, instead of marching up boldly to do the work on hand. As commander he engineered well, but as that was not the way to accomplish results, they were of course not accomplished. As the accepting candidate he has written a letter which of itself is a creditable performance, but, like the fortification that is a good piece of engineering but without effect on the military situation, it is to be regarded as proof of his utter unsoundness, and that he is unequal to the hour and the work, because he is incapable of grasping and dealing with the questions presented.

Were not this the case, Gen. McCLELLAN would have said explicitly whether he was for or against an armistice—an immediate "cessation of hostilities,"—in other words, the withdrawal of the armies and fleets, "with the view of an ultimate convention of all the States." That is what the Chicago platform declares for, but he plays shy, resorts to engineering and quaker guns, instead of meeting the question direct, as he ought to have done in consideration of the state of the public mind on the subject. Although this is the vital point at issue—although the policy to be pursued at this moment—withdrawal or the advance—depends the future of this Republic, Gen. McCLELLAN is dumb, when not to speak out must have cost him more effort than would have distinct utterances.

Again: Another scarcely less vital point is, in case the Confederate authorities refuse to accept an armistice, except on terms that contemplated the independence of the South, would General McCLELLAN be in favor of fighting the war through? On this point, although it is made most prominent and is the one which no public man writing or speaking on the present political and military situation, would fail to declare himself first and decidedly, General McCLELLAN has no distinct utterance. In regard to it he plays the engineer again, by talking about the necessity of saving the Union, just as most of the Copperheads talked, when they were as new in the business as he is, and before they became bold enough to favor separation.

Without following Gen. McCLELLAN step by step through his letter, as applicable to the momentous questions of the day, we will remark that when a public man misunderstands or for any reason fails to come squarely up to them, he is as unfit to be trusted as would be the General in the field who was afraid to attack his enemy but always retreated before him. We say that Gen. McCLELLAN thus fails, because he thus retreats. It is in his nature to do it. As commander in the field he has ever done it, and consequently never has achieved great results. He ever will pursue such a course, and, as a consequence, he ever will fail of accomplishing what the means and the opportunities call for.

These are times when any uncertainty or ambiguity in the statesmanship of the country so far as the war is concerned, would be as fatal as would be incapacity or cowardice in the leaders of the armies. We ask the candid reader to take Gen. McCLELLAN'S letter, compare it with this standard, and tell us if it is not the certain evidence of the same fatal peculiarities which, in him as a General, caused golden opportunities to be lost? Is it not the repetition of the Quaker Gun device?

A Plot to make the Nation Pay the Rebel Debt.

There can be no doubt but McClellan has entered into a plot with Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds (who are the heaviest holders of Confederate bonds in Europe) that, in the event of his election, a dishonorable peace will be patched up, so that the United States will have to assume the debt of the bogus government at Richmond!

This is the reason why Belmont spent so much money to have McClellan nominated. He was the only man backed for the Presidency that the foreign Jew could manipulate.

The Copperheads assert that Mr. Lincoln has needlessly prolonged the war. History will say that General McClellan has done more to prolong the war than any other man in the North.

The Copperheads complain that Mr. Lincoln has sanctioned arbitrary arrests; history will say that General McClellan was the first man in the North, or among the first, to authorize and direct such arrests.

The Copperheads have abused Mr. Lincoln for resorting to a draft to fill up the Union ranks; history will say that the first man to advise a draft was General McClellan.

SAM SENATOR SOMMES, of Louisiana, in his recent speech to the rebels at Jackson: "My hopes for an early peace are dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party at the North in the approaching Presidential election."

THE "Peace men" of Fort Wayne, Ind., manifested their anti-war proclivities on Saturday night by breaking up a Union meeting called to celebrate the fall of Atlanta.

THE Richmond *Examiner*, of September 6th, says the Chicago nomination "has no emotion trait."

That's so. It's too "accomodating" for through passengers.

General Intelligence.

A grand Union demonstration was held at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday evening. Speeches were made by Honorable Samuel Galloway, Honorable Charles Anderson, Lieutenant Governor, G. Volney Dorsey and Governor Brough. Lusty cheers were given for Grant, Sherman, Farragut and President Lincoln.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Cincinnati on Saturday evening. Addresses were made by Generals Schenck, Garfield and other eloquent speakers.

On Saturday, the corner stone of the new building of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce was laid with much pomp and ceremony.

The body of a man was found in the Chicago river on Friday, which was first identified by several citizens as that of William Mooney, whose friends took charge of it, and prepared it for burial. Just as they were about to have a wake, the wife of Martin Gunther came to time and identified the body as that of her husband, a German, who had been an invalid, and in a fit of insanity had drowned himself.

We learn from the Western papers that the prairies are all ablaze with excitement and zeal in behalf of the Union ticket.

An enthusiastic Union gathering took place at Springfield, Illinois, on Wednesday night, when, amid the general rejoicings for the victories of Atlanta and Fort Morgan, speeches were made by Governor Yates and other leading citizens.

The work on the Lake tunnel at Chicago has already progressed to a distance of 464 feet from the shaft. The excavation is proceeding at the rate of twelve feet per day.

The Christian Commission have received cash contributions to the amount of $761,145 36.

The Portsmouth *Chronicle* says that some police officers, who were searching in the store of Samson L. Russell in that city for some copper, stolen from the Navy Yard, found sixteen rifles hidden, directed to different persons. The *Chronicle* gives a rumor that 1800 of these rifles are distributed about among the copperheads of New Hampshire. The Navy Yard copper thief has not been discovered but Mr. Russell had a large quantity of his copper.

The billiard match for the champion cue and one thousand dollars, between Philip Tieman of Cincinnati and Dudley Kavanagh of New York, will take place in the latter city next Thursday.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the Department of Agriculture is in daily receipt of the most gratifying reports from its correspondents throughout the country, showing that the recent rains have had the most favorable effect upon the growing crops of corn. It is now generally believed that we shall not only have enough for home consumption, but an abundance to spare.

The United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia have decided that the weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 pounds, instead of 2,000.

Two hundred and forty-three deserters from the rebel army took the oath of amnesty at Louisville on the 2d inst.

The London *Times* says: "There is in Trinidad, only a mile from the coast, a basin of thirteen acres filled with asphalt, yielding seven gallons of crude oil per ton. There are also springs of asphaltic oil in the neighborhood, and large pitch banks off the shore. It is estimated that the lake is capable of producing three hundred millions of gallons of oil, and forty or fifty gallons are considered equal to a ton of coal."

A Canadian newspaper, referring to the influx of sneaks from the States who cross into Canada to escape the draft, says: "They are coming Father Abrahams, five hundred thousand more, but unfortunately for you and for us, they are coming the wrong way."

The latest "mode" in regard to dessert at fashionable tables in Paris, is to serve the fruit still growing, in pots. Pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, plums, figs, nectarines, &c., are placed on the table growing on dwarfed espaliers, the pot containing a strawberry plant in full bearing is placed before each guest.

The New Orleans *Times* says that "thirty thousand poor in New Orleans are fed at the expense of the Government. Our entire population in ordinary times, according to the census, is but a little over five times that amount, and we scarcely can have our usual number of citizens in the city at the present time."

Superintendent Whitley has communicated to the Indian Bureau some interesting facts relative to the Utah Indians, numbering about two thousand souls. These Indians have a treaty with the United States, and now give assurances of their friendship for the whites.

Tennyson's new poem, "Enoch Arden," has met with a rapid sale. The first edition of seven thousand copies was exhausted in two days, and was soon followed by a second of ten thousand copies.

The counting-room of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* was entered last Sunday night by false keys, and robbed of $170 in money and a check for $61, obtained from the safe. The robbers locked the door on leaving.

The United States Christian Commission recently received a keg of pickles, on which was the following:

"Once I held your leader, for killing and noise,
But now good pickles for 'Abraham's boys';
Send me express to the Christian Commission,
Fiftieth Engineers, Spaulding's Division."

The Phoenixville (Pa.) *Independent* says: "The very 'prince of dullness' seems to reign in our town. The markets are unchanged because there is nothing doing. No one wishes to buy, and no one cares about selling."

The traveling dress of the Princess of Wales is described as a "silk Victoria tartan dress trimmed round the skirt with a full row of black velvet, a silver grey poplin jacket, and a white crape bonnet, no veil."

The Boston *Post* says that the American people must look to feminine literature for the chief poets, romancers, and teachers in the future which is before us.

Hon. J. R. Holcombe, one of the Clifton House diplomats, was in St. John, N. B., last week, where he expressed his belief (as related in the St. John *Telegraph*) that "if McClellan was nominated at Chicago an armistice would follow; and, an armistice once secured, there would be no resumption of fighting on either side—we'd never see it was to take up arms again." But as to the Democratic talk of "Peace and Union," he said that "peace might come—but Union never."

The Great Barrington (Mass.) *Courier* is quite disgusted because of sixteen volunteers lately sent before the Board of Enrollment, only seven were accepted, and says: "The volunteers from this town, men willing to serve their country, who go before the Board of Enrollment for examination, are now examined before a Police Court, and desire and deserve to be treated with at least common politeness."

Advices from Havana state that the French under Col. Dupin were defeated at Victoria City by Gen. Cortinas with heavy loss. A party of plundering imperialists were surprised near Tuloncingo by a force under Capt. Mendez, who lost his life in the skirmish. The steamer Frances, lately from Philadelphia, was being fitted out at Havana for the business of running the blockade.

The United States steam transport Night Hawk, from Key West, reports that she was chased on the 6th inst. by a suspicious steamer from which she escaped by the assistance of a good breeze. The steamer was a Clyde-built, side-wheel, two-smoke-stacks, painted a lead color, of about 600 tons, and apparently very fast.

Mellville A. Browson, of Fall River, died very suddenly on Monday evening. He applied some pain-killer to a defective tooth, and a few minutes after raised his hand to his head and exclaimed, "O, my head!" fell forward on the floor, and died almost instantly.

The North Carolina *Times* claims that a majority of the Legislature are Holden men; opposed to the continuance of the war, but they will not dare to speak out till the military power of the rebellion is broken.

Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, by proclamation, announces that the quota of that State, under the last call for 500,000 men, has been filled by voluntary enlistments.

According to the *National Intelligencer* papers in circulars rapidly in the District of Columbia.

The *Era* announces that measures are in progress for the establishment of a Navy Yard in New Orleans.

The Underwriters of New York City have been paying losses during the present year at the rate of four million dollars per annum.

Personal.

On Wednesday, James F. Johnson, Esq., a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, died at Mount Carbon.

The Troy *Whig* says that it is expected that the dedication of the Troy University will be one of the first public acts of Archbishop McCloskey.

Two Indians of the Pequot tribe, rejoicing in the names of Charles Big Fire and Blodgett Sundown, were arrested in Washington the other day on a charge of desertion from the 12th Massachusetts regiment.

George William Curtis, at the Brown University celebration, on Tuesday, assured the "honored brethren and regular graduates" that they were "the children of a prolonged Brown study."

The Hartford *Courant* claims that Rev. E. Cheesebrough is the oldest minister, if not the oldest resident of the State of Connecticut. He is now in his 94th year.

A retired sportsman near Paris has opened a store for the sale of dead game to the French cockneys, who go out to shoot, but can hit nothing.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, arrived in the Europa, on Friday morning, September 2d, after an absence of two years and six months.

Mr. David Goodin, Secretary of the Xenia Presbytery, has received a call to take the pastoral charge of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church (Rev. G. C. Arnold late pastor) of Philadelphia.

Thanksgiving Day.

THE STEADFAST PROMISE AND THE PERFETUAL ALTAR,

OR THE

Ordained Grandeur of our Country's Future.

A SERMON.

Preached on Sunday, September 11th, in Christ Church, Allegheny City, by D. C. PAGE, D. D., Rector.

Quis est iste vere gloriari Dominus fortis et potens: Dominus exercituum: Dominus fortis in prœlio.—Liber Psalmorum Vers Hieron.

And Noah builded an altar to the Lord, and took of every clean beast, and of every clean fowl, and offered burnt offerings upon the altar. And the Lord smelled a sweet savour, and the Lord said in his heart, I will not curse the ground again for man's sake, for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every thing living as I have done.—*Genesis, 8 c. 20th and 21st v.*

We may be assured, says the learned Bryant, that the ark was providentially wafted into America, as that region seems to have been particularly well calculated for the reception of the Patriarch's family and for the re-peopling of the world. The soil of the country was very fruitful, and especially that part where the Patriarch first made his descent, and we have the attestations of Strabo, that it produced the olive. The region styled Arcadia was also very light, enough to had fine plains and valleys between the mountains. A country of this nature and situation must after the flood have been soonest tried, and consequently the soonest habitable. And it seems also in an eminent degree to have contained every requisite for habitation. Here then, brethren, upon some majestic mountain top, or in some beautiful and fertile valley, we picture to ourselves the family of Noah to have been assembled. The venerable patriarch looks back to the perils and dangers from which he had been so sig nally delivered, surveys the goodly scene before him, and impressed with the most delicious sensations of gratitude for past mercies and for the fair heritage in prospect, and looking forward with devout hope and trust to the destinies of the new world or which he was the founder, it was his first impulse to erect an altar to the Lord, and taking of every clean beast and of every clean fowl to offer burnt offerings to Him "whose eye is ever upon the righteous, and whose ear is open to their prayers."

The thought occurs to me in reviewing this deeply interesting transaction, my brethren, is the impressive attestation it affords to the special providence of God. The patriarch built his altar amid the solitudes of nature, and the great God Almighty sits behind the elements he has formed, unseen by mortal eye, and graciously hears and accepts the ever-present, the all-seeing—beholds that altar as it is going up; he sees the pious offerer as he places the sacrifice upon it, and enlightens the understanding of the worshipper, and in the beauti ul language of the text, "the Lord smelled a sweet savour." That is to say, as men are regaled and delighted by fragrant and pleasing odors, so the spontaneous and pure devotions of the patriarch were grateful to Heaven, and attractive of its benedictions and its blessings. And the Lord said in his heart, I will not again curse the ground for man's sake, for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; neither will I again smite any more every thing living as I have done. While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. It is in the inspiration of holy faith in the ever watchful and special providence of Almighty God, which as it is our only warrant for all true devotion, is the only encouragement for us to draw near to the throne of the Lord God of our Fathers, of our God, of our children's God, and our country's God, and there with filial confidence, in the family altar, or in the more hallowed precincts of the house of prayer, to adore His perfections, to celebrate His benefits, and to invoke His protection. This is the way in which the patriarch, by name; He graciously accepts the device of unaffected and of humble piety, and when we enter our closets and shut the door, and pour out his soul in secret, or we all unite in acts of prayer and praise and adoration, He sees us, He hears us, and He will bless us. And it is this spirit, this unaffected and humble and true devotion, thus to come before Him with some humble offering of prayer and thanksgiving, that He loves. It is not for Him to hold his peace, verily the very rocks would cry out, and that there are powers in nature which in default of man's voice would speak forth with such eloquence and fervent speech, rebuking his base ingratitude, and shaming his utter heartlessness.

He would have us to be caused to a sense of his relation to the Giver of all good, but is prompted by a salient and irrepressible impulse, to make mention of all His benefits, to take up the psalm, and timbrel, the pleasant harp with the psaltery, to extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah, and to rejoice before him.

And now, brethren, assembled, as I trust we all are, not merely in compliance with the recommendation of the State, but in the spirit of the abundance of hearts overflowing with gratitude for undeserved and signal mercies, how many and what cogent motives have we for love and for adoration, for thanksgiving and praise. Let us advert for a few moments to the complication of motives which urge the people of these United States to the formation of the Federal Constitution of the only legitimate Government on this continent, are, be it remembered, "at hand down these inestimable blessings to coming generations." Let us pause to pray for success, I cannot, as a minister of the Gospel, ignore the rig itand wrong of the question. The South believes that she is contending for liberty, and the North that she is waging a war of subjugation, indeed, we are grievously corrected, but we shall not be left to perish. No! for His great name's sake, and for His people's sake, He will avert our ruin. There is still enough left to preserve us from utter putrefaction and destruction. Great and resplendent lights in the firmament of the Christian nation are still blazing aloft to redeem it from extinction, and bright and beautiful deeds of heaven-born charity are springing all over it like a holy Providence to attest that our Father has not utterly withdrawn from us His sacred inspirations, and his approving smile. My brethren, let us not despair, as he was gazing upon the ascension to heaven of his glorified forerunner, broke out into the impassioned exclamation, "My people, my people, the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof;" thus teaching us that the saints of God are a nation's most effectual armament—a moral impregnable rampart. Their prayers, their tears, their holy lives, their fervent thanks, their praises, shall more for a nation's true welfare and greatness than all the policy, and power, and prowess of the wordly wise and mighty. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people. My brethren, we who are here assembled, have cause to be profoundly thankful this day that how far soever we may be from the highest form and expression of the saintly character; from the mighty faith that draws down peculiar blessings upon a people; from the exalted holiness, which is a nation's most important guard, support and ornament." Yet amid all the weakness of our faith, and the imperfections of our piety, we have the disposition, through God's gracious inspiration, doubtless, to present ourselves in the courts of the Lord's house as offerers of the sacrifices of praise and thanksgiving; and are thus contributing, in our feeble way, at least, to avert the tide of national impiety and lawlessness, to give permanence and stability to our civil and religious privileges, and to perpetuate the priceless blessings of social and domestic tranquility, and of national prosperity, happiness, and glory. And how great is the encouragement we may derive to exercise such as these from the beautiful example upon which we have been meditating to-day. The blessed consequences of the erection of that altar which we have commemorated this discourse, are being felt at this hour. They have been felt, I say, through all the long tract of intervening time, down to the very moment at which I am speaking. They have been felt in the stability of nature, in the regular returns of day and night, of summer and of winter, of seed time and of harvest. They are felt now in the lines timable blessings of order and tranquility, and with which we are favored, in the wholesome restraints of law, in the securities and sanctions of a well ordered government, in an ever progressive civilization, in the diffusion of the Christian faith and morals, and in which we therefore live in our condition as a people to produce happiness and to call forth gratitude. And we, my brethren of this generation, we in especial the unquestionable representatives of the formation of the Federal Constitution of the only legitimate Government on this continent, are, be it remembered, "at hand down these inestimable blessings to coming generations." Let us pause to pray for success, I cannot, as a minister of the Gospel, ignore the rig itand wrong of the question. The South believes that she is contending for liberty, and the North that she is waging a war of subjugation, indeed, we are grievously corrected, but we shall not be left to perish. No! for His great name's sake, and for His people's sake, He will avert our ruin. There is still enough left to preserve us from utter putrefaction and destruction. 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My brethren, we who are here assembled, have cause to be profoundly thankful this day that how far soever we may be from the highest form and expression of the saintly character; from the mighty faith that draws down peculiar blessings upon a people; from the exalted holiness, which is a nation's most important guard, support and ornament,

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANIES.—A table giving a list of *one hundred and two Oil Companies*, with a capital stock, the number of shares, the prices asked and bid, and the dividends declared, is published in the Philadelphia *Commercial List and Price Current*. The nominal capital of these companies exceed fifty-two millions of dollars! Of the whole number of companies only twenty-four have declared dividends. The *Commercial List*, which has devoted much attention to oil matters and is good authority on the subject, also gives a list of the oil refineries in Pittsburg, their capacity and proprietors' names; likewise a list of all the oil companies of Philadelphia, location of office and name of President and Secretary, similar in style to the table of Mining Companies given some time since in the *Commercial Bulletin*. The *Commercial List* also gives a description of a few of the companies who peremptorily refuse to inform the public of what their assets consist, and are therefore set down as worthless. The excitement in these stocks lately, as well as the sales, have been unprecedented. The excitement runs high all through the oil region, parcels of real estate frequently changing hands at a high valuation; but in the estimation of those concerned all this is only a faint presentation of what is to come. The present production of oil is estimated at 5,000 barrels per day, and from present appearances the large number of new wells going into operation will enhance materially this aggregate.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "There is a very evident disposition among some of our leading merchants to rid themselves at an early day of the responsibilities of business. In most cases the parties, from the nature of their business, are large holders of merchandise; and the motive started for their selling is an apprehension that the return of peace will produce a heavy decline in prices, involving holders of heavy stocks of goods in ruinous losses, and producing failures in business engagements. We have heard the names of firms in the dry goods trade alone mentioned, in connection with this intention, whose combined stocks would amount to not less than ten millions of dollars; and as these are not the first indications of this disposition, it may be presumed that many others will be ready to follow the precedent. There seems to be a very general impression that peace will come at no very distant day."

Mr Hood has arrived at Milwaukie bringing the latest news from Gen. Sully's expedition against the Indians. The Indians assembled at the head waters of Big Knife, 160 miles west of Fort Rice, 3,500 strong. Sully attacked them July 29th. After a fight of an hour the Indians fled, and were pursued by our troops four hours. About 150 Indians were killed. They carried off their wounded. Gen. Sully had five men killed and nine wounded. He destroyed all the Indian lodges, and captured their supply of provisions, consisting of berries and dried Buffalo meat.

Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, while in Chicago, at the Convention, complained that his property was guarded by armed slaves. He will have to make that complaint no longer. He asked for a guard and it was sent; it will now be withdrawn, and he will be compelled to protect his property himself.

How faithfully these negroes did their duty, an incident will illustrate: A body of Wheeler's men, forty or fifty, came up to and fired upon the guard, who drove them away, wounding three of the villains. But, as Governor Campbell does not like negro guards, they are to be withdrawn.

U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.

For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, cooked meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those entering for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.

For further particulars apply to

COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Naval Rendezvous,
Third Story Market Building.

au21-tf

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired, Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.
ly25

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE
The next Session of this flourishing institution, to continue fourteen weeks, opens the 6th of September next.
Expenses for Ladies about $60—of Lads $75.
Address Rev. R. T. TAYLOR.
au13-1m-e-o-d

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
O. E. ROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

SCHOOL BOOKS USED IN THE FEMALE COLLEGE—
Osgood's Spellers and Readers.
Stoddard's Arithmetics.
Mitchell's and McNally's Geographies.
Primer's Grammars.
Cutter's Physiology.
Ray's Algebras.
Worcester's History.
Greenleaf's Arithmetics.
Johnston's Philosophy and Chemistry.
Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
M'Clintock's Latin Books.
Fasquelle's French Books.
Woodbury's German Books, &c., &c.
School Stationery, Paper, Pens, Copy Books, Pencils, Holders, Slates, Ink, &c., &c., for sale by
au20 CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Broadcloths, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glencross' Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

FRANKLIN COAL CO.—BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Franklin Coal Company are now opened at the warehouse of Wm. Bagaley, No. 18 WOOD street.
The lands of the Company are located in Venango county, two and one-fourth miles from the town of Franklin. Coal from the mines will be delivered at the town of Franklin by railroad, where coal is in large demand, at thirty cents per bushel. The prospects are favorable for even a higher price, as the supply is not equal to the demand in that vicinity, the oil business alone requiring more than this Company could deliver, the capital being small. The prospects for large dividends growing out of the business of the Company are very favorable. se6-1w

$400.
ONE YEAR MEN.
NEW ORGANIZATION!
Local Bounty.....$300
National Bounty.....100
R. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting officer,
au4-tf No. 128 Fourth street, Pittsburg.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the National Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the capital stock of said Company, payable on Thursday, 1st September, 1864, to Stockholders of on record at the close of business this day. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. CLARK & CO., transfer agents, Milk st., Boston.
au29-1m JAMES M. COOPER, Sec'y and Treas.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city or Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
my22-1y

GROCERIES
15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
50 " P. R. do.
50 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
20 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
30 bbls. Garrett's snuff.
50 kegs N. O. soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au30 No. 139 and 141 second street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $8 to $20 for a full set of teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division or labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $8 to $10; or $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.
Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
ja16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCY-HOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. se23

STEEL.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

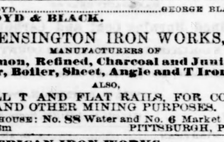
THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. fe8-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS,
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
jy18 No. 53 Fifth street.
Kleber & Bros. old stand.



WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
PIANOS,
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Boxes generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je21

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul0-1y

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe11ly

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 149 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au18-3m

GROCERS.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
68 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au22-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 251, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
280 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " 3 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry " "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO'S.
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Sugar Cured Hs
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hs
300,000 lbs Extra-Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
Ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars.
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. S. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Water street, corner of Second,
ju1 Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 *WOOD STREET,*
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 19 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street.
au29

JNO. R. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je8-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je26-1f PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a claim for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable.

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se14-1y

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se3 136 Wood street.

SUBSTITUTES.—ACCEPTABLE SUBSTITUTES furnished at reasonable prices. Apply at No. 15 St. Clair street. se9-25w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

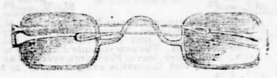
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
aug8 No. 84 Market street.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 258 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of their Natural Vulcanite Teeth, which will fully combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 258 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street. aug3

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be obtained only from No. 51 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at same place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 Fifth street. sep26

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, EBBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low, Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se21

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6-1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Sash Fasteners, Spiral Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets. Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills; Gas and Water Pipes, and Iron, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Risher & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased of the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-2m-st-a-w

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MUIRHEAD, Jr.,
se24-1f Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood st.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se3 136 Wood street.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cw

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. je11

HENRY DAWSETTE...JULIUS KIRSCH...JOSEPH LANG.
DEWERITZ, KIRSCH & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy26-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. R. CRAWFORD.
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steam and Water Gauges and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. aug19

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy2-6m

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full supply of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6-1y

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30-1y

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Planished Coppers and Tinned Sheets.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh22

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct25-tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Pitmn Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Connecting and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my21y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
Practical manuf

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. " do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au16

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	72¾		May 5
50	Citizens	—	68	5	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	89½		" 4
50	Allegheny	—	60		" 5
50	Mechanics	—	67¾		" 5
50	Iron City	—	66		" 5
50	M. & M.	—	60		" 5
100	First National	110	—		$6.75
100	Second National	110	—		
100	Third National	—	103		
100	Fourth National	110	—		
100	First National, Al'y	—	110		$3.00
50	Manchester	—	49¾	"	4 ¾ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
50	Western	—	53¼	May	$3.00
50	Monongahela	34	32		$3.00
50	Eureka	50	90½		$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	34¼		$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	27		$3 00
25	People's	25	26¾		$4 00
50	Penna	—	52½		
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	28¾		5 ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—		5 ct.
50	Hand Street	—	50		5 ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		
25	Birmingham	—	25		$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	11		
50	Penna. Central	—	73¾		
100	Fort Wayne	—	108¾		
100	Cleveland	—	111¾		
50	Connellsville	—	12¾		
50	do (interest)	11¾	17		
50	Steubenville	—	10¾		
50	Chartiers	—	5		
50	Hempfield	—	—		
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
50	Birmingham	—	41½		
50	Citizens	—	95		
	[MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pittsburgh	84½	—		$2 50
25	Allegheny	—	85½		$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	31¾		5 p ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	20	—		12 ½ ct.
10	North American	9	7¾		
10	Maple Shade	—	11¾		1 ¾ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	14		2 ½ ct.
50	Columbia	—	100		4 ¾ ct.
5	Iron City	—	17¾		
2	Horse Neck	—	2½		
5	Stella	17¾	—		
5	Federal	—	2		
20	Acme	—	15		
5	Whitely Creek	—	—		
5	Fayette	—	2		
5	Story	—	3¾		
5	Fleming & Blood farm	—	5		2 ½ ct.
10	Olmstead	4	—		
10	Rynd farm	9	—		
10	Phenix	5	—		
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	11¾		
50	Monaghela Navig'n Co	—	62		$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County's	—	82		
	do do	—	80		
	Pittsburgh 8's	—	79		
	7 do	—	67		
	Allegheny City 6's	—	103		
	do 5's	—	70		
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	100		
	do 2d mortg	—	100		

SATURDAY, Sept. 10, P. M.

In giving the list of the members of the "Bankers' and Brokers' Board," of this city, the name of P. R. Mertz, of the firm of Kountz & Mertz, was accidentally omitted. Captain Kountz was among the first to move in the organizing of this Board, and his gentlemanly and intelligent partner will make a useful member of it.

—There has been another refreshing tumble in the price of Gold, and as a sequence, every commodity sympathizing with it, a very sensible decline is felt. In New York, on Saturday, the market opened under a heavy "bear" influence, and there was a desire to sell at $2 28¾, and afterwards it fell to $2 26. It is the opinion of experienced financial men that the steady increase in the exports of produce, and a decrease in the imports of merchandize, indicate a light export of specie, and the reduction in the imports foreshadows a decrease shortly in the demand for exchange. Under these influences, and the many signal military successes, the tendency of gold is downwards.

—Oil stocks are not as active. We have heard of no sales, however, to lead us to change the quotations. There are quite a number of companies recently organized which are respectably officered, but have not their certificates ready. The Eldorado was sold to-day at 3¾. Stella and Federal are both offered very low; weak holders having entered into other engagements are compelled to realize. Ohio Valley was sold at 2 and Phillips at 6¾.

—In Philadelphia on Friday, the transactions in oil stocks were quite large, the *Ledger* says, covering sales of about 17,000 shares. The prices fluctuated a very little, and closed at quotations much the same as on the previous evening. Only the most reliable of the oil stocks now find any great favor on the market—the undeveloped properties and non dividend-paying companies are dull and neglected. The following list gives the quotations of the Philadelphia market on Saturday:

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Organic Oil	1⅞	1¾	Keystone Zinc	2½	2¾
Franklin Oil	—	1⅝	Densmore Oil	14½	14¾
Howe's gusher Oil	1¾	1⅞	Maple Shade	11¾	12
Irvin Oil	6¾	7	Mellheny Oil	8¾	8¾
Pope Farm Oil	—	1¼	Roberts	—	2
Baker Oil	—	1	Olmstead	5	5½
Oil Creek	8½	8¾	Noble & Del	15½	16
Maple Shade Oil	17	18	Penn Centre	1¾	2
Mechanick Oil	7¾	7¾	Hoge Island	1⅞	2
Penna Pet. Co	—	2	Hibbard	2-56	2½
Perry Oil	6	6½	Story Farm	3¾	4
Mineral Oil	2¾	3	Bruner	1¾	1-81
Keystone Oil	1	2	Bell Creek	1¾	2
Venango Oil	1¾	1¾	Hurtin	2¾	2
Union Oil	6-64	3-64	Phillad. Oil Creek	—	2¾
Seneca Oil	—	1⅝	Lidell Farm	7⅝	8
Beacon Oil	—	1½	Big Tank	2¾	2¾

—The Maple Shade Oil Company of New York have declared a third monthly dividend of three per cent. for August, payable 20th instant. This makes nine per cent. for three months.

—At Boston, on Saturday, Copper stocks were firm. Central closed at 55, Columbian 9, Franklin 5½, Hancock 9, Huron 32, Isle Royale 15, Mesnard 8, Pewabic 60, Pittsburg 34, Quincy 5, Rockland 10, 2 superior 7, Minnesota 2.

—The recent activity in Canada copper, both in New York and at Boston, is attributed to the accounts from the mines, which are regarded as very promising. There is said to be a large short interest. Dover, Acton and other copper stocks are also attracting more attention.

—The Isle Royal Company call for an assessment of $3 00 per share. The companies at Lake Superior have within about two months assessed their stockholders to the amount of $717,500.

—At Chicago, the *Tribune* of Saturday says: "There is no indication of essential change in the money market to-day. The call for first class loans is good, with a supply up to the demand. As to currency, the scarcity is much inconvenience is experienced from the want of the smaller denominations of National and greenback currency. The absorption of this class of currency by the drovers and cattle dealers is so large that it is with difficulty that sufficient can be obtained for ordinary business purposes. Exchange is generally weak during the day, but rallied somewhat at the close. The decline in wheat was one cent; flour about 10 cents. It was attributable to the decline in gold."

—At Cincinnati according to the *Gazette* the general markets were in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state, and nothing done that could be arrived at. This was caused by the large decline in gold and the unfavorable condition of the New York market. In flour there was a general stand-off on the part of both buyers and sellers, and no sales were reported. We consequently have nothing on which to base quotations, and omit them altogether. The hard bread bakers are in market, and seem desirous of buying, but will not take hold until concessions are made by holders. This the latter refuse to do, and nothing has been done. The receipts for a short time to come will be light, owing to the stoppage of a large number of mills depending on water power, by the withdrawal of the water from the Miami canal. The demand for wheat from the local and interior millers has ceased almost entirely, owing to the stoppage of the mills, and there being no speculative inquiry the market ruled dull and heavy on Saturday.

—Railroad shares are but little inquired after for investment, in relation to these securities the New York *Tribune* has the following remarks: "Upon the question of absolute value the entire list of railway shares and bonds is lower than any article of merchandise, and no eye placed there will be less subject to 'shrinkage' under military success. Railway property is not to fall in proportion to the decline that must come in gold, as has been argued so strongly; and the sooner people get the 'delusion' out of the currency theory out of their calculations in estimating the value of railway stocks the wiser they will be. Earnings are the test of value, and upon such as have rendered in August, and are sure for the future, present values cannot only be sustained, but advanced largely."

Cotton.

A letter from Count Gasparin says: "The accounts we are receiving to receive from all parts of the country respecting the cotton crop are most favorable; not only is the yield more than it was last year, but in many cases it is doubled. It was last year, but in the quality it is stated to be in every instance much improved. From Asia Minor it is expected the crop available for export, will this season exceed half a million of bales. A liberal preparations are being made for this large increase of trade, and it is expected that so profitable has been and is the culture of cotton, that its future growth on a large scale is now reckoned a matter of certainty."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

Business was more active Saturday than for some days past. The weather was more favorable. As regards the leading articles, prices were unchanged, excepting Bacon, for which holders of Shoulders were asking an advance. Our rivers are in fine navigable order for the largest class of boats. We have, in fact, more water than business. There is scarcely any coal to send out; besides, would it not be advisable to provide ourselves with that indispensible article for the winter before shipping it away. The idea, or the reality, of paying twenty cents per bushel for coal in Pittsburgh are among the events of 1864. The question is not so much the price, but whether we will be able to obtain the article at all. At present, their has been no provisions made to bring about that important event. Business on the wharf was not very active. The Kate B. Porter left for Cincinnati with a fair trip of freight and full of passengers. The Dunleith left for the same port with a medium trip. Among the sales, we note as follows:

BACON—The demand on Saturday was active and the sales for this market were large, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Country dealers were shouting at a further advance, viz: Shoulders—75,000 lbs at 19@19½c; 10,000 do at 19½; 5,000 do at 19c. Plain Hams—10,000 lbs at 29@29½c. Sides—3,000 lbs, ribbed, at 26c. S C Hams—7,000 lbs at 27c; 10,000 do assorted at the same price.

APPLES—The market was dull. The supply was in advance of the demand, hence prices ruled low in consequence, and tending downward. Sales of 120 barrels at $1 50@2 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market for some time past has been inactive. The sales were not very extensive, principally for local purposes. Wheat—Was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 300 bush Red, $2 02@2 04; white, $2 10@2 14. Barley—in quiet demand for. Sales of 1,000 bushels at $2. Corn—stationery sales of 700 bushels at $1 50; sales from stores, $1 55. Oats—Prices have undergone no change. Sales of 400 bushels at 88@90c per bush.

POTATOES—The demand for sweet potatoes was fair. Sales of 20 bbls of Jersey at $8 00@8 50.

ONIONS—The market for some days past has not been active, dealers confining their purchases to small lots to meet the wants of the city trade. The receipts by the river were large but was consigned to the East by rail. The demand in our market was for the better grades, whilst other descriptions were neglected. Among the sales were Extra Family, 60 bbls, at $11 00@11 25; 100 do at $10 00@11 00; 75 bbls do, Extra, at $9 75@10 00; small lots of Country Flour at various prices.

HAY—The receipts for some days were quite small and former prices were well maintained. Sales of 6 loads at the scales at $28 00@34.

LARD—In good demand this, with a good call for both No. 1 and 2. The sales of the former were 90 bbls at $1 85, and 25 bbls No. 2 at $1 75.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 29 bbls No. 1 at $1 85.

FISH—The market was steady with a fair demand. Herring—Sales of 20 bbls Baltimore at $12. Mackerel—Sales of 20 bbls No. 3 large at $16 50; 10 do No. 3 medium at $15 50 and 10 bbls no. 2 medium at $23.

HIGHWINES—Market firm with a good demand. Sales of 25 bbls at $1 $2@.

BUTTER—The market was firm with a good demand. The sales were not large; 22 packages were disposed of at 40@45c, as per quality.

CHEESE—Market firm with sales of 130 barrels at 33 00.

CHEESE—Was steady but unchanged. Sales of 40 boxes from stores at 21@23c per lb, as per quality.

COFFEE—Was steady, but prices were unchanged. Sales of 40 sacks of Rio at 52@53c per lb.

MOLASSES—Was firm, but prices were unchanged. Sales of 50 barrels Orleans at $1 22½ 1 25 per gal.

SUGAR—Was steady at former prices. Orleans—Sales of 10 hhds choice at 28½c. P Rico—10 hhds at 25c. Cuba—12 hhds at 23½@24c. Crushed—Sales of 20 barrels at 32. Coffee sugars were steady but unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, September 12, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not very active. The sales were principally in a small way, prices noted about the same. There were no receipts on Saturday. This fact tended to maintain previous prices. The heavy rains of the previous forty-eight hours have tended to hold up the present prices. The market at Oil City was firm, with a good demand; buyers seemed plenty. The outside prices, both at the wells and the mouth, were unchanged. The demand for refined oils has been limited; in fact, there has been no demand outside of five or ten barrel lots for local purposes. The rates in the East have been unsettled. Free Oil was neglected altogether; prices irregular. Among the sales, we received as follows:

CRUDE OIL—The receipts for the past two days have been absolutely small, not exceeding 200 bbls by the river. The rates have raised but little; if any change, the market seems weaker. The stock on hand being extremely light has assisted holders to maintain the present figures. The sales were 150 bbls at 33½c, packages exchanged; 100 do at 35c, packages returned; 200 bbls, packages exchanged; 85 bbls do, 40 gravity, at 34c.

LUBRICATING OILS—Sales 80 bbls Horse Neck at 55½c. Sales 70 bbls Duck Creek, at 65c 7 gallon.

NAPTHA—Was only in limited demand; dealers have manifested no disposition to speculate. A sale of 200 bbls was reported at 37½@38c.

TAR—There was a better demand; small lots were disposed of $7 50@8 50 per bbl.

REFINED OILS—Were not much fancied by dealers. They are evidently awaiting lower figures. The stock on hand is not large, which causes a quiet market. Sales 300 bbls bonded—a pure white article—at 82c 7 gallon.

There were no receipts by the Allegheny river.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

S. McMahon, 112 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

J. Eckheart & Co., 215 barrels tar, for Philadelphia.

Petrona Company, 66 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

The Wool Trade of Ohio.

There has been, during the past week, a slight lull in the wool trade in the East; but the *Economist* says that holders are still generally firm and continue indifferent sellers, unless at higher rates than have yet been reached. The serious decline in gold early in the week exerted no effect on importers of Wool, who clung with tenacity to the article, from an idea that it is the safest property they can hold and to go if they are well aware that the stock of domestic will be insufficient for the wants of our woolen consumers, and anticipate a better demand ere long, as when the stock of native woods becomes more reduced. The sales for the week in New York comprise 500,000 lbs domestic fleeces at prices ranging from 81 to 1 18 for common and fine ¼ to full blood Merino and Saxony, and $1 20 to $1 25 for small lots of choice Saxony, adapted for fine goeskins. Included in the sales are 20,000 lbs Texas fine (?) for fancy cassimers] at $1 18; 50,000 lbs native to the Ohio [on speculation] at $1 15; 125,000 State at $1 10@1 11; 225,000 do coming to the Western and Ohio at $1@1 15, chiefly at $1 10 to $1 15; 10,000 do fine at $1 12.—*Farmer.*

Toledo Grain Market.

SEPTEMBER 9.

The demand for Wheat in our market this morning was confined to No. 1 red, which opened in demand and higher, but fell off before the close of yesterday. There was a fair demand for Flour, which was met at about former prices. Corn was not in request, and no sales transpired on Change. Oats steady. Rye advanced 1c, with sale of a small parcel at $1 41. There was a sale of Mess Pork at an advance of $5 on previous quotations.

After the receipt of advices announcing a decline East, one market closed rather dull.

Flour—Sales 200 bbls. XX white wheat at $11; 100 bbls. XX white wheat, at $11; 70 bbls. XX; red wheat, at $10 50; 50 bbls. R. H. O. at $10; 200 bbls. Cincinnati X at $10 25.

Wheat—Market opened tolerably active for No. 1 red, but closed dull for all grades. Sales 22,000 bushels No. 1 red, in five parcels, at $2 12½.

Corn—Market quiet at unchanged prices. Sales—Steady; no transactions.

Rye advanced 1c; sales 884 bushels at $1 41.

Barley—There is a fair demand from city brewers at $1 90.

New Orleans Market.

Sept. 10.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with only a few trifling lots on sale, but towards noon a list of 316 bales good ordinary was offered and soon afterwards sold by auction at $1@2. In addition to this 7 bales picked ass sold at 56, 25 repacked at 49, and 39 bales prices not stated. The above transactions were included in the publication of the accounts from New York to the 22d, quoting middling at $1 85.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—As usual at this season of the year, there is no demand. There are no sales worthy of note to report. The arrivals of the week are light, and no sale of any moment could be effected, even at a decline on previous prices.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The market was at a stand still to-day, and we have no sales worthy of note to report. The arrivals yesterday of the steamboats from the West loaded with assorted provisions, including about 4,000 bbls of flour to the trade, has completely unsettled prices, weakened the pretensions of holders, and induced the few buyers or dealers who were looking around last week, to hold aloof until prices have subsided to their lowest point.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

SEPTEMBER 9.

No arrivals by river the past week, and continual low water renders it impossible to get ordinary rafts over the Lower Rapids.

The demand for lumber at the yards is said to be brisk. We quote yard prices for lumber, lath and shingles:

1 clear, 1,000 feet	$75 00@80 00
all clear 1¼ and 1½ inches	65 00@70 00
1 clear 8 4 inch boards	60 00@—
10 clear boards and scantling	35 00@40 00
Sheathing	25 00@—
1 and 2 inch plank	27 50@30 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	37 50@40 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	42 50@60 00
Square timber, 16 feet and under	45 00@—
Square timber, 18 feet and over	50 00@60 00
Flooring, 2d rate, dressed	60 00@— 65
Dressed siding	35 00@— 40
Shingles, A, sawed	7 00@—
Shingles, A, sawed	7 00@—
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 50@—
Lath @ 1,00	8 00@—
Cedar posts, @ 100	50 00@60 00

Boston Copper Stock Market.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.

Huron, 100 shares at 29; Manhattan, 100 shares at 7¾; Hanover, 108 shares at 2½; Isle Royal, 20 shares at 15½; Pewabic, 6 shares at 60; Pelican, 25 shares at at 4¼; Quincy, 10 shares at 100; Star Copper Co., 100 shares at b 60, 6; Canada Copper Co., 100 shares at 4; Bedford Copper Co., 20 shares at 1¾.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

SATURDAY, sept. 12, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅝, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅝ by ⅞ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅝, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9
⅞ to 1⅜, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

3 to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	9¾
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	11½
¾ inch	12½
inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	½ inch	9½
3½ to 4 inch	9¼	9-16 inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8½	⅝ inch	9¾
		11-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8½	½ inch	9½
¾ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
¾ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

	₰ lb
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¾
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, 1½ ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.

	₰ lb
3-16 ¾ and 5-16 inch thick	10
over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

	₰ keg
1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9¼
1¼ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9¼

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 12½	20 F'ine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 62½	20 Clinching	12 62½
6d and 7d	9 87½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	10 37½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 87½		
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
7/8 inch	10 18	⅞ inch	11 88
1 inch	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
8d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
6d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
4d	10 63	6d	9 88
3d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
20d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

1 cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 9.

There has been a very large falling off in business the past week. The sales were 583 hhds against 844 last week, and 1,160 the week before; while bids on 228 were rejected against 61 last week. Prices are also lower. Last Saturday we quoted as follows: Scraps at $3 50; stem lugs at $8 90 to $10 75; factory do at $11 to $12 00; planter's do at $12 75 to $15 75; common leaf, per leaf at $16 to $27 75; medium do $28 50 to $28 75; good do at $29 to $37 50, and common manufacturing at $35 to $40 00 @ 100 lbs. Monday prices slightly fell on all grades some $2 @ 100 lbs. Tuesday the market was steady at the decline. Yesterday the demand was rather better, and the sales and prices were as follows: 1 hhd refuse at $2 50; 11 green lugs at $7 50 to $10 25; 43 factory do at $10 25 to $13; 22 planters' do at $12 25 to $14 75; 25 common shipping leaf at $15 50 to $20; 32 medium do at $20 25 to $26 75; 9 good do at $27 to $37 25; 4 common manufacturing leaf at $29 50 to $35; 1 fine do at $66 @ 600 lbs.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 9.

TOBACCO—The sales at the auction warehouses to-day were 393 hhds, at about yesterday's prices. Brown Pickett Warehouse 4 hhds low leaf sold from $9 50 to $10 10, 50 hhds common logs at $10 25 to $12 50, the bulk of the break at $10 25 to $8 25, and 1 hhd choice leaf at $44 00. At the Ninth Street house 10 hhds were bid off at $11 00 to $12 20, and the balance at $13 00 to $15 75. At the Boone Warehouse 4 hhds low leaves sold at prices ranging from $7 50 to $9 50, 6 hhds from $10 00 to $12 50, and the balance of the break at $12 25 to $16 25. At the Louisville house 11 hhds were bid off at $10 50 to $12 25, and the balance at $13 25 to $34 25. Manufactured tobacco is in good request, with sales this week of 400 boxes, in lots, from dealers, at 50 cents @ 100 lbs Navy Plugs; for fancy 10½ @ 18c, and bright pounds $1 25; choice common $1 75, all Kentucky tobacco. Fine cut chewing ranges from $8 00 to $12 00 per gross.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: There is little or no change in the market, but stock has risen more in comparison than manufactured work. There is some activity in the sale of fancy goods, but in these not little profit is realized at present orders. The dull season still lingers, and the action will not fairly commence before a certain extent, and the fall trade will be more quiet in consequence.

The total shipments by rail and sea for the last week are 46,000 cases. Of this number 8,685 cases have been sent by rail as follows: 5,001 to New York and Pennsylvania, 1,533 to Southern States now in our possession, and 1,151 to Western States, including 423 to California. The clearances from the Custom House have been 1,199 cases.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: The trade of the past week, although somewhat more animated, has not been as active as usual at this season. There is a gradual increase in the arrivals of Western buyers, who are examining stocks and making purchases. The assortment in the hands of the jobbers is good, but not over burdened for the high price of the trade is anticipated. With the manufacturers trade has been about as last week; they continue fully employed, but are not pressing on work. Prices remain unchanged.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

SEPTEMBER 10th.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 38 hhds, as follows: 25 hhds Second Quality Lugs, and Third Trash, viz: 1 at $5 50; 2 at $9 25@9 75; 2 at $10@10 50; 3 at $11@11 75; 1 hhd $12 50; 1 at $13; 2 at $14 25@14 75; 1 at $15; 2 at $16@16 75; 1 at $17 50; 1 at $18; 2 at $19@19 75; 3 at $20; 2 at $20 50; 1 at $22 25; 1 at $23; 1 at $25; 1 at 15. 5 hhds of Northern Ohio, viz: 1 at $10; 1 at $11@11 75; 1 at $12; 1 at $16. 8 hhds of Virginia, viz: 2 at $8 50@9 75; 1 at $12 25; 2 at $14 50@15 75; 2 at $19@19 50; 1 at $24.

Sale of Wool in New York.

The wool sale to-day was slimly attended, and the quantity offered was poor. Cape sold at 51@60c. California at 45c and Fleeces at 98c@$1 00

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—J Cuthbert, 1 car fire clay; B L Fahnestock & Co, 90 bbls linseed oil; Hitchcock & McCreery, 10 bbls whiskey; R B Carnahan, 1 do; Payne, 1 do household goods; McClurkan & Co, 280 bgs oats; J Y McLaughlin, 50 green hides; Hammitt & Co, 100 do; J Rhodes, 600 bgs barley; Head & Holzer, 60 bbls flour; McBane & Agnew, 100 do; Shriver & Lazear, 25 doz buckets; W M Gormly, 15 doz weather boards; E H Meyers, 10 do; J Hudston, 20 do; Jones & Co, 12 kegs nails; J I Ewalt, 1 car stores; J Scott, 1 car lumber; Mr Shiv, 1 lot staves.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Hussey & Co, 350 half bbls pork; Bidwell & Co, 97 sacks seed; S B Floyd & Co., 190 do oats; Park & Co, 31 bbls copper; C G Hussey & Co 381 pieces copper; Shomaker & Lang, 1 bbl pearl barley, 10 half do do; W Seddin, 16 boxes cheese; Patter, A & S, 15 do do, 10 bbls apples; J Myer, 1 car staves; C Johnsen & Co, 12 bbls fire clay; R Hornby & Co, 450 sacks wheat; McBarne & Co, 88 sacks corn; Simpson and Knox, 150 sacks wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O. & B., 2 cars iron; Beck & Co., 60 bbls salt; Rapp & Co, 100 bbls salt, 50 do oil; Noble & A., 25 bgs wheat; Capt. Kelby, 1 car lumber; J. W. Logan, 40 bbls wheat, 8 do oats;

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

Per Minerva—Jones, 1 coil rope; John Herbert, 6 barrels apples; Wilson McElvoy & Co 24 empty barrels; Owner, 22 sacks of oats; W H Hazard, 79 do barley; Spencer & McKay, 100 do; H Voight, 125 do oats; Clarke & Co, 600 caddis tobacco, 5 barrels oil, 133 sacks wool, 48 hhds tobacco.

Cincinnati.

Per Fanny—Clarke & Co, 1900 sks wheat, 25 hhds lobacco, 1 box do, 225 bbls whisky, 59 rolls 7-8 oil bbls; Clarke & Co., 10 pkgs Roots, 809 bbls flour; Clarke & Co., 16 pkgs Roots, 809 bbls flour, 20 hhds Tobacco, 33 sks wool.

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Agent for FLANDER'S & KEYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the best yet in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se10-1y

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Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

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Barnaby.

Per W. F. Curtis—Clarke & Co., 440 bbls flour, 250 bxs tobacco, 50 tons hams, 10 bxs do, 4 do tongues, 90 bbls tobacco, 70 kegs butter; owner, 8 doz chairs.

Gallipolis.

Per James Powell—Wilson Carr & Co., 34 sks Roots; Fahnstock's Son & Co., 6 sks Roots; Rees, 7 roll bbls; Clarke & Co., 10 pkgs Roots, 809 bbls flour, 20 hhds Tobacco, 33 sks wool.

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River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
W. P. Curtiss	Thorley	Gallipolis.
Fanny	Stein	Cincinnati.
Jonas Powell	Lee	Gallipolis.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Kate B. Porter	Porter	Cincinnati.
Dunleith	Wilson	Cincinnati.

The river—Last evening at twilight there were about twelve feet water in the channel and rising fast.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught tow boat Skipper will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business, having struck oil. She is nearly new, and well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of Steamers. The measure will be given us at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's pretty vessel, is announced for St. Louis. This boat has the best accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The new steamer W. F. Curtiss, Capt. Thorley, arrived yesterday from Gallipolis. It is the intention of the owners of this boat to run regularly between this port and Gallipolis. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The new steamer "Onward," Capt. James Mellen, will leave for Cincinnati on Wednesday positively. She has been built for the Cincinnati trade, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

ONE of the prettiest boats of the season is the Pilgrim, Capt. D. Z. Brickell. She leaves direct for St. Louis and Keokuk. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

The new packet John S. Hall, Capt. John Woodburn, is now at the landing, and is attracting a good deal of attention. We shall have more to say of her again.

The new and pretty steamer "Fanny," Capt. Stein, is announced for Cincinnati this day. She is a side-wheel boat, and has superior accommodations.

The steamer "Jonas Powell," has entered the Portsmouth trade. She is in charge of Capt. Lee, and will leave on her first trip this day at 4 P. M.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The bully little Tiber is still in existence, although the guerrillas up the Tennessee did give her leaden